

# THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 18

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1865.

NO. 19.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
Will be published every Tuesday and Friday,  
by  
**A. G. HODGES & CO.**  
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable  
in advance.  
Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly  
Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the  
newspapers published in the west.

## STATEMENT OF THE ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, 1865, made to the Auditor  
of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with  
an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of  
Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d  
March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST.  
LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COM-  
PANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis,  
county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock  
is \$100,000 00  
The amount of capital stock paid up  
is 70,000 00

## ASSETS.

Third. Loans secured by deed at  
trust, first lien of record, on real  
estate in the city and county of St.  
Louis, per schedule..... 189,045 15  
Stock Bonds, sixty days demand, se-  
cured by deed of trust on real es-  
tate..... 11,100 00  
Fourth. Loans on policies in force, bearing  
six per cent. interest..... 174,820 23  
Loans on undoubted personal secu-  
rity, due within sixty days..... 9,428 60  
Stock bonds subject to call at sixty  
days notice, approved personal se-  
curity..... 18,900 00  
Premiums due on Policies in hands  
of Agents and others awaiting re-  
turns..... 17,855 49  
Amounts due from Agents not in-  
cluded in above..... 1,604 43  
Cash on deposit in St. Louis in  
Office..... 5,098 46  
Office furniture, iron safe, &c., (home  
offices and agencies)..... 1,914 09  
Missouri defence warrants..... 411 00  
Revenue stamps..... 15 80  
Total amount of all assets of the  
Company, except future premiums  
receivable..... \$430,990 38

## LIABILITIES.

Dividends to be redeemed this year,  
or added to policies..... 4,428 80  
Proportional value of dividends to be re-  
deemed in 2, 3 and 4 years, or  
added to policies..... 59,012 83  
Unmatured interest on bonds and  
notes due the Company to reduce  
them to present value..... 40,412 85  
Claims on two policies resisted by the  
Company, because of violation and  
forfeiture \$7,000.....  
No other claims or liabilities, except  
the liability on policies in force,  
insuring in the aggregate \$3,357,-  
900 00.

## STATE OF MISSOURI,

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS, ss.  
I, Samuel Will, President, and William T. Selby,  
Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance  
Company, being severally sworn, depose and say,  
and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a  
full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of  
the said Company—that the said Insurance Com-  
pany is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUN-  
DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS  
of actual Cash Capital invested as before stated,  
of which the principal portion of that invested  
in real estate security, is upon unencumbered  
property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth  
double the amount of said principal loans, and  
that the above described investments, nor any  
part thereof, are made for the benefit of any in-  
dividual exercising authority in the management  
of the said Company, nor for any other person or  
persons whatever; and that they are the above  
described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life  
Insurance Company.

(Signed) SAMUEL WILL, President.  
(Signed) W. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the undersigned  
Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis county, in tes-  
timony whereof I have hereunto set my hand  
and affixed my official seal this 5th day of March,  
Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five.

(Signed) A. C. BERNONDY, Recorder.

## AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

Frankfort, May 21, 1865.  
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That ALBERT G.  
HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life  
Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frank-  
fort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the  
statements and exhibits required by the provi-  
sions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate  
Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," ap-  
proved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown  
to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said  
Company is possessed of an actual capital of at  
least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars,  
as required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges,  
as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and per-  
mitted to take risks and transact business of in-  
surance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of  
one year from the date hereof. But this license  
may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to  
the undersigned that since the filing of the state-  
ments above referred to, the available capital of  
said Company has been reduced below one hun-  
dred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the  
day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promp-  
tly by  
**A. G. HODGES, Agent**  
Frankfort Ky., April 25, 1865—aw—329.

## USE DAWES' LIQUID BLUE,

The Cheapest and Best Article Used for  
BLUING CLOTHES.

FOR SALE BY  
DRUGGISTS & GROCERS.

July 14, 1865—3m.

Fair Warning!

All persons owning or having dogs in their pos-  
session are hereby notified to keep them confined  
under their premises for sixty days from this date,  
under penalty of twenty dollars due and the loss  
of the animal found running at large.

July 11—2m. E. W. GWIN, Mayor.

## MISCELLANY.

### OVER THE RIVER.

[This beautiful poem by an American  
writer, Miss Priest, has commanded the ad-  
miration of all readers during the  
many rounds it has made of the news-  
paper and magazine press the last ten  
years.]

Over the River they beckon to me,  
Loved ones who've passed to the other side;  
The gleam of their snowy robes I see,  
But their voices are lost in the dashing tide.  
There's one with ringlets of sunny gold,  
And eyes the reflection of Heaven's own blue;  
He crossed in the twilight gray and cold,  
And the pale mist hid him from mortal view;  
We saw not the angels who met him there,  
The gates of the City we could not see;  
Over the River, over the River,  
My brother stands ready to welcome me.

Over the River the Boatman pale,  
Carried another—the household pet;  
Her bright curls waved in the gentle gale—  
Darling Minnie, I see her yet!  
She crossed on her bosom her dimpled hands,  
And fearlessly entered the phantom bark;  
We watched it slide down the silver sands,  
And all our sunshine grew strangely dark.  
We know she is safe on the other side,  
Where all the ransomed and angels be;  
Over the River, the mystic River,  
My childhood's idols are waiting for me.

For none return from those quiet shores  
Who cross with the Boatman cold and pale;  
We hear the dip of the golden oars,  
We catch a gleam of the sunny sail,  
And lo, they have passed from our heart;  
They cross the stream and are gone for aye!  
We cannot sander the veil apart,  
That hides from our vision the gates of day;  
We only know that their bark no more  
Shall sail with ours on life's stormy sea;  
Yet somehow I hope on the unseen shore,  
They watch and beckon and wait for me.

And I sit and think when the sunset's gold  
Is fading from the hill and shore;  
I shall one day stand by the water cold,  
And list to the sound of the Boatman's oar;  
I shall watch for the gleam of the dipping sail,  
I shall hear the boat as it gains the strand,  
I shall pass from sight with the Boatman pale  
To the better shore of the Spirit Land.  
I shall know the loved who have gone before,  
And joyfully greet will the meeting be,  
When over the River, the peaceful River,  
The Angel of Death shall carry me!

### THE WAY TO KEEP HIM.

"Out again to-night," said Mrs. Hayes,  
fretfully, as her husband rose from the tea-  
table and donned his great coat.  
"Yes, I have an engagement with Moore;  
I shall be in early; have a light in the  
library. Good night." And with a careless  
nod Win. Hayes left the room.  
"Always the way," murmured Lizzie  
Hayes, sinking back upon a sofa. "Out  
every night. I don't believe he cares one  
bit about me now, and yet we've been  
married only two years. No man can  
have a more orderly house, I am sure,  
and I never go anywhere; I am not a  
bit extravagant, and yet I don't believe  
he loves me any more. Oh, dear! why is it?  
I wasn't rich; he didn't marry me for my  
money, and he must have loved me then—  
why does he treat me with so much neglect?"  
And with her mind filled with such fright-  
ful queries, Lizzie Hayes fell asleep on the  
sofa.

Let me paint her picture as she lay  
there. She was a blonde, with a small,  
graceful figure, and a very pretty face.  
The hair, which showed by its rich waves  
its natural tendency to curl, was brushed  
smoothly back and gathered into a rich  
knot at the back—it was such a bother to  
curl it, she said; her cheek was pale and the  
white face wore a discontented expression.  
Her dress was a neat chintz wrapper, but  
she wore neither collar nor sleeves.  
"What's the use of dressing up just for Wil-  
liam?"

Lizzie slept soundly for two hours, and  
then awoke suddenly. She sat up, glanced  
at the clock and sighed drearily at the pros-  
pect of the long interval still to be spent  
before bed-time.

The library was just over the room  
in which she sat, and down the furnace  
flue, through the register, a voice came  
to the young wife's ears; it was her hus-  
band's.

"Well, Moore, what's a man to do? I was  
disappointed, and I must have pleasure  
somewhere. Who would have fancied that  
Lizzie Jarvis, so pretty, sprightly and loving  
could change to the fretful dowdy she is  
now? Who wants to stay at home to hear  
his wife whining all the evening about her  
troublesome servants, and her headache,  
and all sorts of bothers? She's got the  
knack of that drawing while you sit, 'pon  
my life I don't believe she can speak pleas-  
antly."

Lizzie sat as if stunned. Was this true?  
She looked in the glass. If not exactly  
dowdy, her customer was certainly not  
suitable for an evening, with only William  
to admire. She rose and softly went to  
her room with bitter, sorrowful thoughts,  
and a firm resolution to win back her hus-  
band's heart, and then, his love regained, to  
keep it.

The next morning William came into the  
breakfast room with his usual careless man-  
ner, but a bright smile came on his lips  
as he saw Lizzie. A pretty chintz with neat  
collar and sleeves of snowy muslin, with a  
wealth of soft, full curls, had really meta-  
morphosed her; while the blush her hus-  
band's admiring glance called up to her  
cheek did not detract from her beauty. At  
first William thought there must be a guest,  
but glancing around he found they were alone.

"Come, William, your coffee will soon be  
cold," said Lizzie, in a cheerful, pleasant  
voice.

"It must cool till you sweeten my break-  
fast with a kiss," said her husband, crossing  
the room to her side, and Lizzie's heart  
hounded as she recognized the old lover's  
tone and manners.

Not one fretful speech, not one complaint  
fell upon William's ear through the meal.  
The newspaper, the usual salutes at that  
hour, lay untouched, as Lizzie chatted gaily  
on every pleasant subject she could think of,  
warming by his grateful interest and cordial  
manner.

"You will be at home to dinner?" she said,  
as he went out.

"Can't to-day, Lizzie; I've business out of  
town, but I'll be home early to tea. Have  
something substantial for I don't expect to  
dine. Good bye!" and the smiling look, warm  
kiss and lively whistle were a marked con-  
trast to his lounging, careless gait the pre-  
vious evening.

"I am in the right path," said Lizzie  
in a low whisper. "Oh! what a fool  
I have been for two years. 'A fretful dowdy'  
William, you shall never say that again."

Lizzie loved her husband with real wife-  
ly devotion, and her lips would quiver as  
she thought of his confidence to his friend  
Moore; but like a brave little woman, she  
stuffed back the bitter feelings and tripped  
off to perfect her plans. The grand piano,  
silent for months, was opened, and the  
linen covers taken from the furniture,  
Lizzie thinking, "He shan't find any parlors  
more pleasant than his own. I'm deter-  
mined."

Tea time came and William came with it.  
A little figure, in a tasty, bright silk dress,  
smooth curls, and oh! such a lovely bluish  
smile, stood ready to welcome William  
as he came in; and tea time passed as the  
morning meal had done. After tea there  
was no movement, as usual toward the hat  
rack. William stood up beside the table,  
lingering and chatting until Lizzie also rose.  
She led him to the light warm parlors, in  
their pretty glow of tasteful arrangement,  
and drew him down on the sofa beside her.  
He felt as if he was courting over again, as  
he watched her fingers busy with some fancy  
needlework, and listened to the cheerful  
voice he had loved so dearly two years be-  
fore.

"What are you making, Lizzie?"  
"A pair of slippers. Do you remember  
how much you admired the pair I worked  
for you—oh! ever so long ago?"

"I remember—black velvet, with flow-  
ers on them. I used to put my feet on the  
lenders, and dream of blue eyes and  
bright curls, and wished time would move  
faster, to the day when I could bring my  
bonnie wee wife home to make music in my  
house."

Lizzie's face evidenced for a moment as she  
thought of the last two years, and how little  
music she had made for his loving heart,  
gradually weaving it from its allegiance, and  
then she said:  
"Wonder if you love music as much as  
you did then?"

"Of course I do. I often drop in at Mrs.  
Smith's for nothing else than to hear the  
music."

"I can play and sing better than Mrs.  
Smith," said Lizzie pointing.  
"But you always say you are out of prac-  
tice when I ask you."

"I had the piano tuned this morning.  
Now open it, and we will see how it  
sounds."

William obeyed joyfully, and tossing  
aside her sewing, Lizzie took the piano stool.  
She had a very sweet voice, not powerful,  
but most musical, and was a very fair per-  
former on the piano.

"Ballads, Lizzie?"  
"Oh! yes, I know you dislike opera music  
in a parlor."

One song after another, with a noisier,  
or lively instrumental piece, occasional-  
ly, between them, filled up another hour  
pleasantly.

The little mantel clock struck eleven!  
"Eleven!" I thought it was about nine.  
I ought to apologize, Lizzie, as I used  
to, for staying so long; and I can truly  
say, as I did then, that the time has passed  
so pleasantly I can scarcely believe it so late."

The piano was closed, Lizzie's work put  
in the basket, and William was ready to go  
up stairs; but, glancing back, he saw his  
little wife near the fire-place, her hands  
clapped, her head bent and large tears fall-  
ing from her eyes. He was beside her in an  
instant.

"Lizzie, darling, are you ill? What is the  
matter?"  
"Oh! William, I have been such a bad  
wife! I heard you tell Mr. Moore last  
evening how I had disappointed you; but  
I will try to make your home pleasant  
indeed! I will, if you will forgive and love  
me."

"Love you? Oh! Lizzie, you can guess  
how dearly I love you!"  
As the little wife lay down that night she  
thought,  
"I have won him back again! Better  
than that, I have learned the way to keep  
him!"

### THE MATTERHORN ACCIDENT.

#### A Thrilling Narrative by a Survivor.

Mr. Edward Whymper, the leader and one  
of the survivors of the ill-fated party which  
recently ascended the Matterhorn, and lost  
four of their number in making the descent,  
has addressed to the Times a very interest-  
ing narrative of that eventful and tragic  
journey. The incidents of the first part of  
the journey did not differ from the usual  
course of Alpine travel. They pursued their  
way leisurely enough, and at 12 o'clock, hav-  
ing found a good position for their tent at a  
height of 11,000 feet, they surrendered them-  
selves for the remainder of the day to enjoy-  
ment and scientific recreation. "Long after  
dusk the cliffs above echoed with our laugh-  
ter, and with the songs of the guides, for we  
were happy that night in camp, and did not  
dream of calamity."

Very early the next morning the party  
started for the summit, and they went on  
smoothly until they had reached an altitude  
of fourteen thousand feet. Owing to the per-  
pendicularity of the rocks they were com-  
pelled to make a detour at this point, and  
they then proceeded to climb up the only  
part of the mountain which presented con-  
siderable difficulties—difficulties occasioned,  
as Mr. Whymper explains, by the irregulari-  
ties in the face of the rock having been fill-  
ed up by snow and partially glazed by ice,  
but "still it was a place over which any fair  
"mountaineer might pass in safety," and only  
some three hundred feet high. All the party,  
with the exception of Mr. Hadow, who  
lacked not courage but experience, and had  
therefore to be continually assisted, comple-  
ted the ascent in safety and with compara-

tive ease. The only suggestive remark was  
made by poor Croz, who, in answer to an ob-  
servation which Mr. Whymper made on re-  
aching the summit, that they had come up  
very slowly, said "Yes; I would rather go  
down with you and another guide alone than  
with those who are going." After describing  
the circumstances attending the ascent, the  
only striking feature of which was the as-  
sistance, frequently required, Mr. Whymper  
proceeds as follows:

I have been requested to describe particu-  
larly the state of the party on the summit.  
No one showed any signs of fatigue, neither  
did I hear anything to lead me to suppose  
that any one was at all tired. I remember  
Croz laughing at me when I asked him the  
question. We had, indeed, been moving  
less than ten hours, and during that time  
had halted for nearly two. The only remark  
which I heard suggestive of danger was  
made by Croz, but it was quite casual, and  
probably meant nothing. He said, after I  
had remarked that we had come up very  
slowly, "Yes; I would rather go down with  
you and another guide alone than with those  
who are going." As to ourselves, we were  
arranging what we should do that night on  
our return to Zermatt.

We remained on the summit for one hour,  
and during the time Hudson and I consult-  
ed, as we had done all the day, as to the  
best and safest arrangement of the party.  
We agreed that it would be best for Croz to  
go first, as he was the most powerful, and  
Hadow second; Hudson, who was equal to  
a guide in sureness of foot, wished to be third;  
Lord F. Douglas was placed next, and old  
Taugwalder, the strongest of the remainder,  
behind him. I suggested to Hudson that we  
should attach a rope to the rocks on our ar-  
rival at the difficult bit, and hold it as we  
descended, as an additional protection. He  
approved the idea, but it was not definitely  
settled that it should be done. The party was  
already arranged in the above order while I  
was making a sketch of the summit, and  
they were waiting for me to be tied in my  
place, when some one remembered that we  
had not left our names in a bottle. They re-  
quested me to write them, and moved off  
while it was being done. A few minutes af-  
terward I tied myself to young Taugwalder  
and followed, catching them just as they  
were commencing the descent of the difficult  
part described above. The greatest care was  
being taken. Only one man was moving at  
a time, when he was firmly planted the next  
advanced, and so on. The average distance  
between each was probably 20 feet. They  
had not, however, attached the additional  
rope to the rock, and nothing was said about  
it. The suggestion was made entirely on ac-  
count of Mr. Hadow, and I am not sure it  
ever occurred to me again.

I was, as I have explained, detached from  
the others, and following them; but after  
about a quarter of an hour Lord F. Douglas  
asked me to tie on to old Taugwalder, as he  
feared, he said, that if there was a slip  
Taugwalder would not be able to hold him.  
This was done hardly ten minutes before the ac-  
cident, and undoubtedly saved Taugwalder's  
life.

As far as I know, at the moment of the ac-  
cident, no one was actually moving. I  
cannot speak with certainty, neither can the  
Taugwalders, because the two leading men  
were partially hidden from our sight by an  
intervening mass of rock. Poor Croz had  
fallen, and in order to give Mr.  
Hadow greater security was absolutely taking  
hold of his legs and putting his feet, one by  
one, in their proper positions. From the  
movement of their shoulders it was my belief  
that Croz, having done as I have said, was  
in the act of turning round to go down a step  
or two himself; at this moment Mr. Hadow  
slipped, fell on him, and knocked him over.  
I heard one startled exclamation from Croz,  
then saw him and Mr. Hadow flying down-  
wards; in another moment Hudson was  
dragged from his steps and Lord F. Douglas  
immediately after him. All this was the  
work of a moment; but immediately we  
heard Croz's exclamation, Taugwalder and  
myself planted ourselves as firmly as the  
rocks would permit; the rope was tight be-  
tween us, and the shock came on us both as  
on one man. We held; but the rope broke  
midway between Taugwalder and Lord F.  
Douglas. For two or three seconds we saw  
our unfortunate companions sliding down-  
wards on their backs, and spreading out  
their hands endeavoring to save themselves;  
they then disappeared one by one, and fell  
from precipice to precipice on to the Matter-  
horn glacier below, a distance of nearly 4,000  
feet in height. From the moment the rope  
broke it was impossible to help them.

For the space of half an hour we remain-  
ed on the spot without moving a single step.  
The two men, paralyzed by terror, cried like  
infants, and trembled in such a manner as  
to threaten us with the fate of the others.  
Immediately we had descended to a safe  
place I asked for the rope that had broken,  
and to my surprise—indeed, to my horror—  
found that it was the weakest of the three  
ropes. As the first five men had been tied  
while I was sketching, I had not noticed  
the rope they employed, and now I could  
only conclude that they had seen fit to use  
this in preference to the others. It has  
been stated that the rope broke in conse-  
quence of its fraying over a rock; this is not  
the case, it broke in mid-air, and the end  
does not show any trace of previous inju-  
ry.

For more than two hours afterward I  
thought every moment that the next would  
be my last; for the Taugwalders, utterly un-  
nerved, were not only incapable of giving as-  
sistance, but were in such a state that a slip  
might have been expected from one or the  
other at any moment. I do the younger  
man, moreover, no injustice when I say  
that immediately we got to the easy part of  
the descent he was able to laugh, smoke,  
and eat as if nothing had happened. There  
is no occasion to say more of the descent.  
I looked frequently, but in vain, for traces  
of my unfortunate companions, and we were  
in consequence surprised by the night  
when still at the height of 13,000 feet. We  
arrived at Zermatt at 10:30 on Saturday  
morning.

Immediately on my arrival I sent to the  
President of the Commune and requested  
him to send as many men as possible to ac-  
cend heights whence the spot could be com-  
manded where I knew the four must have  
fallen. A number went and returned after  
six hours, reporting they had seen them,  
but that they could not reach them that  
day. They proposed starting on Sunday  
evening, so as to reach the bodies at day-  
break on Monday; but, unwilling to lose  
the slightest chance, Rev. J. M. Cormick and  
myself resolved to start on Sunday morn-  
ing. The guides of Zermatt being threaten-  
ed with excommunication if they did not at-  
tend the early mass, were unable to accom-  
pany us. To several at least I am sure  
this was a severe trial; for they assured me  
with tears that nothing but that which I  
have stated would have prevented them  
from going. Rev. J. Robertson and Mr. J.  
Phillipps, of Rugby, however, not only  
lent us their guide, Franz Andermatten, but  
also accompanied us themselves. Mr. Pul-  
ler lent us the brothers Lochmatter, F.  
Payot and J. Tairraz, of Chamounix, also  
volunteered. We started with these at 2 A.  
M., on Sunday, and followed the route we had  
taken on Thursday morning until we had  
passed the Hoon, when we went down to the  
right of the ridge and mounted through the  
crevasses of the Matterhorn glacier. By  
8:30 we had got on to the plateau at the top,  
and within sight of the corner in which we  
knew my companions must be. As we saw  
one weather-beaten man after another raise  
the telescope, turn deadly pale, and pass it  
on, without a word, to the next, we knew  
that all hope was gone. We approached;  
they had fallen below as they had fallen  
above—Croz a little in advance, Hadow  
near him, and Hudson some distance be-  
hind; but of Lord F. Douglas we could see  
nothing. To my astonishment, I saw that  
all of the three had been tied with the club,  
or with the second and equally strong rope,  
and, consequently, there was only one link  
—that between Taugwalder and Lord F.  
Douglas—in which the weaker rope had  
been used.

The letters of Rev. J. McCormick have  
already informed you respecting the subse-  
quent proceedings. The orders from the  
government of the Valais to bring the  
bodies down were so positive that four days  
after the events I have just related 21  
guides accomplished that sad task. The  
thinks of all Englishmen are due to these  
brave men, for it was a work of no little dif-  
ficulty and of great danger. Of the body of  
Lord F. Douglas they, too, saw nothing; it  
is probably arrested in the rocks above.  
No one can mourn his loss more deeply or  
more sincerely than myself, for, although  
young, he was a most accomplished mount-  
aineer, hardly ever required the slightest  
assistance, and did not make a single slip  
throughout the day. He had only a few  
days before we met inside the ascent of the  
Matterhorn, a summit far more difficult, I  
believe to reach, than the Matterhorn itself.  
I was detained in Zermatt until the 22d of  
July, to await the inquiry instituted by the  
government. I was examined first, and at  
the close, I handed in to the court a num-  
ber of questions which I desired should be  
put to the elder Taugwalder; doing so be-  
cause that which I had found out respecting  
the ropes was by no means satisfactory to  
me. The questions, I was told, were put  
and answered before I left Zermatt; but I  
was not allowed to be present at the inquiry,  
and the answers, although promised, have  
not yet reached me.

This, sir, is the end of this sad story. A  
single slip, or a single false step, has been  
the sole cause of this frightful calamity, and  
has brought about misery never to be for-  
gotten. I have only one observation to of-  
fer upon it. If the rope had not broken you  
would not have received this letter, for we  
could not possibly have held the four men,  
falling as they did—all at the same time,  
and with a severe jerk. But, at the same  
time, it is my belief no accident would have  
happened had the rope between those who  
fell been as tight, or nearly as tight, as it  
was between Taugwalder and myself. The  
rope, when used properly, is a great safe-  
guard; but whether on rocks, or whether on  
snow or glacier, if two men approach each  
other so that the rope falls in a loop, the  
whole party is involved in danger; for,  
should one slip or fall, he may acquire, be-  
fore he is stopped, a momentum that may  
drag down one man after another, and bring  
destruction on all; but if the rope is tight,  
this is all but impossible.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
EDWARD WHYMPER.  
Hasslemere, Aug. 7.  
—Croz and the Taugwalders were the guides.

## NEW CASH STORE!

### QUICK SALES, SMALL PROFITS.

#### T. MCKINNON HULL.

Dealer in all kinds of Groceries and Provisions,

Green and Dried Fruits,

Tobacco and Cigars,

Yellow, Rockingham, Stone,

Wooden and Tin-Ware;

Fruit Jars;

Nuts and Confectionaries.

Powder and Shot.

I would say to the citizens of Frankfort and  
surrounding country that I have just opened a  
GROCERY & PROVISION STORE,  
with an entire new stock, in Swigert's Block,  
opposite the Post Office. All are respectfully in-  
vited to call and examine the stock before buying  
elsewhere.—TERMS CASH.

I will pay the highest price in Cash for Butter,  
Lard, Bacon, Hams, Eggs, and Grass-seed.  
Aug. 25, 1865  
T. MCKINNON HULL.

## NOTICE.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 29, 1865.

I have this day tendered my resignation as  
Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insur-  
ance Company, of St. Louis, Mo.,  
W. C. ATTIX.

THE above resignation of W. C. Attix has been  
accepted; he is therefore no longer an Agent  
for said Insurance Company for any purpose.  
WM. T. SELBY,  
Sept. 1-3m. Secretary.

## DOCTOR BEN. MONROE.

HAS returned to Frankfort, and tenders his  
professional services to those who may de-  
sire them.  
Office on Main Street up stairs adjoining Messrs.  
Harlan's Office. Residence at Mrs. Lobban's.  
July 27, 1865

## Mustering and Disbursing Office,

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 15, 1865.

ALL JUST AND PROPER CLAIMS FOR EX-  
penses incurred in Recruiting Volunteers in  
Kentucky chargeable against the appropriation  
for Collecting, Drilling, and Organizing Volun-  
teers must be presented to the undersigned at  
once for adjustment.

CHAS. H. FLETCHER,  
Capt. 1st U. S. Inf'y & Must'g & Dis'g Officer.  
Aug. 15—6t-14.

## COAL! COAL! COAL! COAL!!!

The BEST ARTICLE OF PITTSBURGH  
Coal at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES,  
Delivered on the cars in quantities to suit pur-  
chasers. All orders promptly attended to. Office  
on 4th Street, West side, near Main, Louisville.  
CHAS. MILLER & CO.  
Aug. 15-1m-4c.

## Distribution of Public Books.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,  
FRANKFORT, KY., Aug. 15, 1865.



## PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The President of the United States occupies to day the most prominent and salient position of any potentate of the earth, representing, as he does, the model Republic—the States of North America—a power whose colossal proportions, consolidated by the war, must throw its lengthening shadows across the continent of Europe.

Within the last few months the thought and intellect of statesmanship of the world has been on the *qui vive* to know what manner of man now occupies so exalted a position. This inquiry assumes a peculiar and touching interest among the intelligent and patriotic masses of this country, who have been engaged in the great industrial and business pursuits, and its battles, rather than its policies, now that the bloody drama of civil strife is closed.

The writer, sometimes differing with Mr. Johnson, has had ample opportunities of studying his peculiar and marked traits of character. His early history of late has been frequently the topic of newspaper paragraph and sketch. These are in the main correct, but it is his cast and grade of mind and intellect, his moral force and stamina that the people are peculiarly interested in knowing.

As a politician Mr. Johnson has never been pretentious or noisy. He knows little of what is called tactics and party drill, but no one more thoroughly comprehends the intrigues of politicians and is as little likely to be caught in their toils. He knows nothing of the cozening and appliances of the grocery or pot-house chieftain.

In his department, among his immediate constituents he has been plain, unassuming, not to any modest, and has always won his way to public favor by the clear and natural brilliancy of his mind, his intense earnestness of purpose, and a real sympathy with the masses.

Believing literally that this is a government of the people, he has acted honestly upon that hypothesis in the various struggles in which changes of administration and public policy have thrown him. No one more thoroughly thinks and acts for himself, yet open at all times to suggestion, to light and information.

He is very careful in investigating facts and laying down his premises; that being done, he drives home his conclusions with a clearness and logical force of deduction unequalled. He has none of the arts of the rhetorician, no words of flattery, no set phrase of speech; but no man in America can more thoroughly fix the attention of his audience. His public discussions have been mainly in his own State, where his peculiar manner is well known, and where he had to meet in succession in his canvass for Governor two of the ablest popular orators of the age.

Mr. Henry was an eminent lawyer, and a descendant of the great Patrick Henry, with much of the fire and brilliancy of his ancestor, and Mr. Gentry a self-made man like Mr. Johnson, and whose eloquence for dramatic effect was surpassed only by that of Mr. Clay; yet these were both defeated, with a party majority in their favor at the opening of the canvass.

Mr. Johnson has been a close student.—He has never found time for the dissipation too often incident to public life. Perhaps no public man of his time is so free from the ordinary vices. That he is or ever has been a winebibber is a gross calumny.

No question has arisen connected with the politics of the country that he has not thoroughly investigated and exhausted. His mind abhors an absurdity as nature abhors a vacuum. Whatever opinions he entertains, or line of conduct he may prescribe for his action, are the result of clear investigation. To think or to act otherwise would be to violate his natural instinct.

He is a man gifted with the highest intellectual power, and fully competent to try conclusions with the ablest men of his age upon any subject he has the opportunity to investigate. Even upon legal questions, if the authorities and facts were laid before him, and the occasion were fit, he would prove himself a match for the Chief Justice.

Sound in body, as he is in mind, his moral and physical courage have never been questioned. The position which he maintained in the Senate of the United States for the Union, the powerful speech which he delivered demonstrating the paramount authority of the federal government, his unhesitating and onward course to the close of the war, amidst the disaffection of his entire section, evinced a moral courage unsurpassed by the most brilliant feat of arms.

The people of every shade of opinion should trust him, for he will prove himself equal to the mighty task of reconstruction, and thorough master of the situation.

Mark the prediction. No man since the days of General Jackson will so thoroughly stamp his own individuality upon the administration of the government.

Old party lines will be wiped out and he will rally round him a great national party, whose watchwords will be solidity, strength and glory of our once more united country. The Union, the National honor, and the National credit, they must and shall be preserved. Always in sympathy with the great mass and heart of the nation, he will administer the government upon sound and broad principles, seeking the greatest good for the greatest number, and any combinations or cliques that may attempt to pull him down will only find themselves lifted up.

[N. Y. Herald.]

**THE LABOR QUESTION.**—The nominee of the Ohio Democratic Convention for Governor is a regular Rip Vanwinkle. On receiving the nomination he addressed the Convention in which he revived a number of exploded notions and prejudices which have no application to the existing state of affairs and the questions between his party and the Union party. He makes a long appeal to the mechanics and working men of Ohio, on the ground that they cannot sustain themselves against the competition of negro laborers. The proposition is an insult to the laboring men of that State; if there is any danger of a great influx of blacks to work. This was very good political capital when the free labor of the country was hampered with slave labor and places in the North were overstocked with laborers who could not get into a slave community and compete with slaves. Now it is different, and a man is a man in all parts of the country, even if he does earn his bread by the sweat of his brow; and every man at all conversant with the movements of laboring men knows that the North and West will lose more laborers by emigration to the South than it will gain by immigration from the South.

How stands the case now? The demand

for mechanics of all kinds, and daily laborers is much greater than the supply. A builder told us but a few days since that some of his hands—not mechanics—left his employ because he could not pay them more than three dollars per day. There are dozens of buildings going up slowly in this city to-day that the builders are eager to rush up in a short time, but they cannot do so for lack of hands. A gentleman in the vicinity of the city who employs a large number of hands at prices more than double what such men could command before the war, told us that his great trouble is to get hands enough. That he then wanted at least two dozen more than he had. This state of things is not peculiar to Indianapolis, or the city would quickly be overrun with mechanics and laborers. It is the case everywhere, judging from the tenor of our exchanges; that the demand for labor is fully up to if not ahead of the supply. This being the case people will laugh at Gen. Morgan's stilted expressions of sympathy for poor laboring men being thrown out of employment on account of a few negroes. The trouble with practical men now, both in city and country, is to find laborers sufficient to do the work that is to be done.—*Indianapolis Gazette.*

**HEALTHFULNESS OF WOMAN'S DRESS.**—Man's dress is allowed to fit his body; woman's body is compelled to fit her dress. Her chest and waist need no compressing—they were created perfect, and so are allowed to develop naturally, as God designed them; but she—her Maker's "last, best gift to man"—in fashion's eye a sad mistake was made in her creation. The beautiful rounded waist, so full, so perfect, with room within for all the vital organs to play their part in the great drama of physical life, is so "very unengaged, so vulgar!" And so the little girl, whose form up to the age of thirteen or fourteen years has been left to grow as free and as untrammelled as her brother's, must now begin to pay attention to her figure. The short dress is lengthened down to sweep the floor; the childish waist, so comfortably loose, is laid aside forever; and encased in whalebone, if not in corsets, with a dress so tight that an attempt to take a free breath would endanger every look and eye upon it, but which fashion says fits so neatly, the process of improving God's handiwork begins. The muscles of the chest, denied development, become enfeebled by disuse, and gradually shrink away, causing the waist to diminish in size; the heart labors ineffectually to properly circulate the blood through the arteries, capillaries, and veins; the ribs, forced downward and inward, press upon the vital organs, often crowding the abdominal viscera out of position; while the poor lungs, crowded, stifled, unable to more than half expand, become the ready seat of fatal disease. And as she grows older, additional stays are deemed essential, corset-strings are tighter drawn, the dress fits still "more neatly," and by the time she has arrived at womanhood, the goal is won! She has reached the genuine wasp-waisted standard, and fashion decides her figure to be "elegant."—An "elegant figure!" Shades of *Venus de Medicis* preserve us! Lamented Hiram Powers, what a sad mistake you made when you fashioned the Greek Slave! An "elegant figure," and what else has she in addition? Aching head, weak back, disordered liver and shattered lungs. And yet with effects following as surely in the wake of their cause as the sunshine follows shade, she cannot see her dress has anything to do with her sickness. Not one woman in a thousand will acknowledge that her dress is tight. "See how loose it is!" she tells you, holding her breath and taking up a fold in front, she deems you have convincing proof; when if her dress were but unfastened, and she was to breathe naturally, it would barely reach together within three inches.—From the crown of her head to the sole of her foot there is hardly one article of woman's dress that is really what it should be.—[Mrs. M. Jones.]

**JEFF. DAVIS AS AN ASSASSIN.**—The Philadelphia Press has the following scathing article relative to the participation of Davis in the Lincoln tragedy.

It is as impossible to forget the crime of Davis as it is to forget the murder of Lincoln. If the latter visits our visions by night and our thoughts by day, mingling with our hopes and our prayers, the former is equally constant in our memory. Thus, when we speak of the Crucifixion, we also remember those who directed and superintended it.—When we think of Washington we see Benedict Arnold lurking in the background, the ghost of baffled treason.

How reasonable, then, that Jefferson Davis should be held in close recollection by the people he fought to ruin! Not less reasonable is the public impatience to know when and how he is to be tried. From this impatience suspicion and complaint are too apt to spring; and these are not allayed by the absurd and mischievous speculations of newsmongers and disaffected politicians. I think it will result that every trial like that of Payne and his associates, and now of Wertz, has a direct and preparatory bearing on the case of Jefferson Davis. That he was cognizant of every atrocity cannot be denied—indeed, it is not denied. His own silence is not that of wounded pride, but a studied, and, doubtless, a counseled silence, and is perhaps significant of his apprehension that his knowledge of, if not his direct complicity in, these cruelties will be established. You may take any of the chief criminals of the rebellion, who deliberately violated the rules of war, and it will be shown that they had the sanction of Davis. The confessions of Beale and Kennedy, who were executed at New York, proved that they acted "by authority." The attempt to convey the plague into our great cities by Blackburn; the devilish invention of Harris and Oldham; the "composition" of Prof. McCullough; the fiendish barbarity of Wertz who seemed to revel in the murder of his victims, and in the success of his contrivances, the robberies and raids of the Northern border, like the plan to fire the theatres and hotels of New York and other cities, were only parts of one grand system, and were as well known to Jefferson Davis as the mutilations at Bull Run, the torments at Williamsburg, the horrible agonies of the prisoners at Libby and Belle Isle, and the nameless infamies upon the colored prisoners. Gradually and surely the warp and the woof of testimony is being prepared, and when it is completed, will be closely and compactly woven into the conviction of the greatest traitor since the days of Judas Iscariot.

**THE RULING PASSION.**—Governor Seymour knows of more ways than one, in politics. It will be remembered that when the democratic convention was held last year—he humbly declined re-nomination. The convention sent a committee to him to learn if this was final, and he told them it was his positive intention to retire, and couldn't accept the nomination; but if the convention

saw fit to endorse his administration by unanimously tendering him the nomination, he would regard it as a favor. The inference was that he would decline in any event, and the nomination was to be given as a compliment only, and to be returned. The convention fell into the trap and to its consternation was caught and held. So, yesterday, at the democratic convention, he tried the same game, and with equal adroitness and success. When the election of general deputies was to take place, he arose, and in his blandest tones, declined the position for which he was designated upon the printed ballots already in circulation. His private concerns absorbed his time to such an extent that he must neglect the affairs of the church. The convention did as the other one did, and elected Mr. Seymour. He didn't afterwards decline. That isn't his way. Now it is a fact that many leading men and women in that church deeply regret the placing of a man esteemed as semi-disloyal, in the position of their representative. But while they feel hurt by this action brought about by concerted action on the part of those who feel bound to support Seymour because he's a leading Democratic politician—they will labor more earnestly to correct the evil influence.—*Rochester Express.*

## A Meeting Extraordinary.

Immediately after the capture of Mobile, large numbers of negroes made their escape from the interior, and collected in the city. They told secure of their freedom as long as they were under the flag of the Union. Ultimately a camp was formed on Dog River, near the city, consisting exclusively of colored people, and numbering upward of a thousand souls. These ignorant and unhappy people had but a dim perception of the nature of the freedom which they were to enjoy, and probably most of them summed it up in the one idea, that they were to be free to be idle, and draw their sustenance from the Government, or the whites who had been their owners.

It did not take them long to discover that they had cherished a delusion, and that their freedom only gave them the advantage of laboring for themselves instead of another, and that if they were to live they must work. Having arrived at this conclusion they called a mass meeting, to take into consideration the best course for them to pursue. A reporter of the Mobile Tribune was present, and confesses surprise "at the hard, practical sense and moderation of tone with which the spokesmen of the meeting urged their views."

After a long deliberation the meeting by a vote of seven hundred to two hundred, resolved that a practical trial of three months of freedom in idleness had satisfied them that the negroes, no more than the white men, could live without work; that the Government would not sustain them in idleness; that prejudice against them was as marked among strangers from the North as among the home people of the South; and finally, that their true happiness and well-being required them to return to the homes they had abandoned, and go to work again under their old employers. Acting upon this advice, they were, at last accounts, packing up their movables, and preparing to break camp.

It was perhaps necessary that the negroes should undergo this salutary experience to divest them of false ideas of a free condition, and convince them that voluntary industry is as essential to their prosperity as forced industry. They will go back to their toil more contented, and ready to make reasonable terms with those who once employed them without terms. What we gather from this incident is that the evils of a sudden change in the relations of master and man will, sooner or later, correct themselves, and that the negro, convinced of the necessity of laboring, will voluntarily set about it; that his temporary idleness is the result of an imperfect knowledge of the responsibilities that attach to a free condition, and will be abandoned the moment he sees that it leads to poverty and misery. The "ruling class" at the South are responsible for these vagaries of the negroes. They have seen that the free whites have disdained to work, and consumed their time in masterly inactivity, gossiping, visiting, sporting, and junketing, and to be free, they very naturally reasoned from this, the only example of freedom known to them, was to have the same round of easy and luxurious enjoyment. That they should have arrived at a truer knowledge of a free condition, and in the face of the teaching of the example of the whites, is creditable to their rationality, and the determination no longer to indulge in idleness, but go to work, is still more creditable to their energy and resolution of character.—*Chi. Com.*

## Growth and Manufacture of Silk in America.

The great development of the growth and manufacture of wool in this country during the four years war, has not only benefited a special interest, but the general public. The largely increased extent to which woolen garments, exterior as well as interior, are now worn by our citizens, is frequent subject of remark. Cotton also we have not only been in the habit of supplying ourselves with but furnishing to half the world beside. But the article of silk, so largely used by the other sex, is all imported from abroad, though there is no reason why all the silk we require should not be raised and manufactured in our own country.

Our French correspondent, in a recent letter, mentioned that there had been a quite a panic in the southern part of France about the development of silk manufacture in the United States. It was reported that American agents had lately been making arrangements with a number of the best silk-workers of Lyons to go to the United States to put looms in operation. "This announcement," we are told, "shook the empire, to use a strong phrase, to its very centre, for if there he any one industry more than another on which the French pride themselves, and on which reposes the wealth of this country, it is on the manufacture of silk. To touch this manufacture is to touch a vital point; and if the nation which buys the largest proportion of silk of any other should enter successfully into competition in this important industry, the blow would be a fatal one." In consequence of these reports the French journals attempted, by all sorts of stories, to discourage the silk-workers from leaving France; and in order to do so did not hesitate to tell the most unheard-of things as having happened to other French workmen who have gone to the United States on contracts signed in France.

We have understood that there have been some projects of late, by Frenchmen resident here, and by others who are familiar with silk culture, to introduce the industry into this country. Not exactly to introduce it, for silk, in small quantity, has been raised and manufactured here for two centuries, but to establish it on a large scale, and in a skillful fashion. Their plan is to bring from France a small colony of those who are fa-

miliar with the culture, and commence operations in one of the Southern States, Virginia, Georgia, or South Carolina. These States, as a considerable experience during the last century, and a small experience in this, have proved, are extremely well adapted to the production of silk. The soil is especially favorable; the mulberry is indigenous; and the climate is particularly well adapted for rearing the worms. All that is needed is the right kind of labor. With this the business might grow to great magnitude in the mere supplying of our wants, and would assuredly prove immensely profitable.—*N. Y. Times.*

**ROBBERIES.**—The frequency with which men are robbed on the streets at night, "now days," is enough to terrify those who are in the habit of carrying large sums of money or valuable jewelry about their persons. We have rigidly abstained from carrying either large sums of money or valuable jewelry about our person, from boyhood up. We are satisfied that it is a sort of temptation to men of weak moral character, to become highwaymen, and we are enabled to congratulate ourselves on the fact that, however sinful we may have been in other respects, we have, thus far, led them not into temptation.

Under the existing state of things there is little encouragement for a man to accumulate stamps in any very considerable quantity. We had a friend, who, by years of industry and constant frugality, accumulated the handsome sum of four dollars and a half. He was an editor. One night while going home at a late hour he was beguiled into an alley, by means of a stout pair of hands upon his throat, and robbed of his handsome pittance. The thieves let him go after placing a stamp on him, in deference to the revenue act. He has spent his money in the most prodigal manner ever since, determined never again to tempt men to commit a crime of that nature.

We know a number of men who are in such dread of burglars that they hardly dare to sleep at night. We haven't lain awake for any considerable number of consecutive nights on that that account. We don't intend to begin accumulating property until there is a better state of things. We are satisfied that it isn't safe.—*Local Cincinnati Times.*

**ANDERSONVILLE.**—The revelations of the Wirz trial continue to exhibit the same indescribable cruelty to our prisoners in those dreadful pens of Andersonville. They were not tortured in this unprecedented manner from any impossibility of keeping them well and comfortable. There were means of making sufficient barracks to shelter them, just as ample as we had here in Chicago for the construction of Camp Douglas. There was plenty of timber, and there were numerous saw-mills, and these helpless prisoners could have been protected against the weather, had the rebel authorities been willing. They might also have been saved from starvation. Bread, meat and vegetables enough to sustain life might have been furnished them, had the heads of the rebel government once directed it to be done. The place was one where all necessary supplies could have been collected, at least to an extent that would have rendered death by famine, and by the diseases that famine induces, impossible. The obstacles in the way were moral, not material. The wolfish fanaticism of the southern masses was clamorous for the death of Yankees; and the leaders of the rebellion were quite willing that they should be gratified. That is the simple truth, and no phrase of conciliation can cover it up. If Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee and James A. Seddon were not directly the accomplices of Wirz, in his deeds of unspeakable wickedness and infamy, they tacitly consented to them all. And the world will demand evidence of a much clearer and more decisive character than any that has yet been presented in their defense, before it determines that they are not directly and fully responsible for these awful crimes.—*Chicago Republican.*

## Rebel and Union Journals in England.

The Index, the great rebel organ in London during the war, gave up the ghost on the 12th ult., in a most doleful farewell address to its benighted readers. The great enterprise of the managers of this journal made it of great use to the rebel emissaries in Europe. It was found in all the clubs and the leading hotels and reading rooms in every part of Europe; and in order to make its vicious articles more attractive, the inside page was most splendidly ornamented, rivaling in the rain-bow fascinations of its illustrations the famous galaxy of colors contemplated by the South Carolina legislature for the embellishment of the Palmetto flag. In striking contrast to the brilliant type of the Index were the humble columns of the Cosmopolitan, a Union paper, which, at various periods of the rebellion, endeavored to gain a foothold in the British capital. But there was no chance for the poor Cosmopolitan in secession-bound England, and one editor after another had to depart from London in despair. The most enthusiastic and able servants of the republic abroad gave their voluntary literary services to the Cosmopolitan, but all in vain. The Union paper was doomed to perish, and the rebel organ seemed to flourish. Yet the martyr struggle of the editors and writers in the Cosmopolitan will be held for all time in grateful remembrance, and those of the Index in boundless execration. The prophetic utterances of the former have become historical verities, and the unblushing falsehoods of the latter are consigned to their merited infamy.—*Chicago Republican.*

## Gen. Connor's Indian Expedition.

FORT LARAMIE, August 25.—Advice from General Connor's Powder river Indian expedition are to August 21st. On the 16th a detachment of his Pawnee scouts discovered, pursued, and killed all of a war party of Cheyennes, numbering 24, which was returning from the mail road with scalps and plunder. There was no loss on our side. We captured 23 horses and mules; a quantity of white women's and children's clothing; two infant coats, issued at Laramie last spring to the Indians who subsequently killed Captain Fools and four soldiers of the 7th Iowa cavalry; also a number of letters and papers addressed to members of the 7th Michigan regiment, now on duty on the mail road, which shows that they were direct from the mail line.

On the 20th the scouts killed one of the principal chiefs of the Cheyennes. On the 21st Captain Marshall, of the 11th Ohio cavalry, ran into a band and killed two and captured twenty horses and mules, together with several packs of plunder, which had evidently come into their possession recently. There was no loss on our side.

The Indians are all moving north with great rapidity, for their villages. Gen. Connor left Powder river on the 22nd, moving north, concentrating his columns, ready and eager to meet them.

## Extraordinary Writing.

Only a year ago a famous author made use of the idea that, in consequence of the wonderful improvements in sound writing or phonography (better known as shorthand), the time might come when it would be brought to such a state of perfection that a complete library of the standard authors, English and foreign, bound in one small volume, and written in phonography, might be carried in the vest pocket. The time has come. A blind man, one Matthew Mattison, after twenty years of patient and persevering industry, is enabled to do what many persons never believed could be accomplished. While retaining each letter in perfect form and proportion, he has made such a reduction in size as to write the Old Testament, perfectly legible to the naked eye, on a common page of foolscap. The Old Testament is used as a simile, because all are familiar with its size, but it must not be thought this is the only effort of Mr. Mattison. On the contrary, over a hundred volumes of noted histories have been copied in the same manner by his arduous toil.

Receiving an invitation, our reporter visited the rooms of Mr. Mattison for the purpose of gratifying his curiosity with a sight of the chirographical curiosities, of which faint rumor had reached him. Upon entering his studio, which is a pleasant room, the walls of which were covered with steel engravings of the kind known as artist proofs, upon close examination we found each engraving was nothing more than a volume of some author written so as to produce that which seemed a steel plate engraving of him. So many chapters made the wrinkles of the eyebrows, so many the shading of the nose and nails, and so many were in each hair of the long beard. We cannot stop to particularize, but would join upon all who love art to call and examine his wonderful collection.

Mr. Mattison has brought this art of legible writing in long-hand or common text to such a beautiful degree of finish as to be enabled to write the Old Testament in a space of less than 60 square inches. Phonography of the utmost brevity, and of equal legibility, can be written in one seventy-second the space that long-hand requires. This will give the Bible, perfectly legible, in the space of one square inch. Mr. Mattison is now engaged on this study, and we may expect in a few months to have the result, for he is not limited in his writing to one language, writing Greek and Hebrew with the same fineness as he does English.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

## From South Carolina.

**Gen. Ruger Refuses to Comply with a Request of Gov. Holden.**

BEAUFORT, Aug. 25.—Governor Holden of North Carolina, having requested Gen. Ruger, commanding at Raleigh, to remand three citizens arrested by the latter for assaulting a freedmen to the county, in which the offense was committed, to be tried by a civil tribunal, and calling his attention to the fact that civil law has been organized in that county, Gen. Ruger replies that it appeared to him inexpedient to comply with the request, for the reasons, among others, that it is the duty of the military to preserve order; that, though the magistrates have been appointed, they do not take official notice of unlawful violence towards freedmen, although such acts have by no means become infrequent in the different sections of the state. He also says that of late several cases of homicide of freedmen by whites have been brought to his knowledge, but in no case by the magistrates or civil officers, and no attempt had been made for investigation. From his own observation, these acts of violence are becoming more frequent. He, therefore, thinks prompt trial and punishment by a military commission the only adequate remedy for the evil.

## Fight it out on that Line.

A planter of the Parish of Iberville, La., has addressed the following communication to the Freedmen's Aid Association of New Orleans:

Gentlemen: I am a planter of twelve years' experience; this year I am working two hands, six men and six women; my laborers are to get one-fourth of the net proceeds of the crops. They have a full understanding of their interest in the said crops. Our contract was made on the 1st of February last, and the result so far is a complete success; we have to-day 85 arpents of cotton; 25 arpents of sugar cane; 75 arpents of corn, all in perfect condition. I don't mention the vegetable crops.

Under the old system ten arpents to the hand was considered a fair result, and more than three-fourths of the plantations failed to come up to that standard.

My laborers are all good people, behaving well, having good common sense; they are honest and true to their family. Besides the crop in common, they have raised for their private account small crops of corn and vegetables; they have poultry, etc., of their own.

Not a single difficulty has occurred among them since they have agreed to work on my farm.

**WHY SO MUCH BEAUTY IN POLAND.**—"Because," says Bayard Taylor, "there, girls do not jump from infancy to young ladyhood. They are not sent from the cradle to the parlor, to dress, to sit still and look pretty. No, they are treated as children should be. During childhood, which extends through a period of several years, they are plainly and loosely dressed, and allowed to run, romp, and play in the open air. They are not loaded down, girled about, and oppressed every way with countless trills and superabundant dainties, so as to be admired for their clothing; nor are rendered delicate or dyspeptic by continual stuffing with candies and sweet cakes, as are the majority of American children. Plain, simple food, free and various exercise, and an abundance of sunshine during the whole period of childhood, are the secrets of beauty in later life."

A peculiarly poetical pen furnishes the following funny fancy:

"Insects must generally lead a jovial life. Think what it must be to lodge in a lily! Imagine a palace of ivory or pearl, with pillars of silver and capitals of gold, all exhaling such a perfume as never arose from a human center! Fancy, again, the fun of tucking yourself up for the night in the folds of a rose, rocked to sleep by the gentle sighs of a summer air, and nothing to do when you wake but to wash yourself in a dew drop and fall to and eat your bed-clothes."

Mr. and Mrs. Brewer, of Kentucky, are reported to be parents of twenty-two children. Rather an extensive Brewery, that.

Marrying a woman for her beauty is like eating a bird for its singing.

## A Saratoga correspondent, says:

"So far as heard from, the matrimonial market stands thus: Old stock married off, none; old stock hopeful of success; 1; widows of first class married, or soon will be, 10; widows of second class married, or soon will be, 15; young ladies married, 17; engaged, and day fixed for wedding, 95; betrothed, and gone to get consent of pater familias, 67; still killing and cooing, 99; matches broken up by atern parents, 11; come together again 3—but they have to dodge a parent; in love, but not reciprocated, 37; no one to love, 49; slopennents, 1; private marriage, 2.

**BAROAINS IN JEWELRY.**—Attention is directed to W. Forsyth & Co.'s advertisement in another column.

EDUCATIONAL.  
SELECT SCHOOL  
FOR GIRLS.

MRS. MARY T. PAGE,

Respectfully informs her former patrons and the citizens in general, that the Third Semi-Annual Session of her School, will commence on the 4th day of September, 1865, at her residence in Frankfort. Instruction will be given in the usual English branches; also in the Latin Language, if required.

**TERMS.**—Will be Fifteen Dollars per Session of twenty weeks. Music, including use of Piano, Thirty Dollars a Session. Boarding, including lights, fuel, washing, &c., \$120 00 a Session.

Mrs. Page would respectfully solicit the patronage of the community, promising in return to do all that is in her power to forward their desires with regard to the education of their daughters. The Latin and higher classes in Mathematics will be under the charge of Rev. Henry E. Thomas. Prof. E. A. Fellmer will have charge of the Music class.

## REFERS TO

Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette, E. L. VanWinkle, J. B. Tompkins, Esq., Rev. J. S. Hays, of Frankfort; Rev. J. K. Lyle, Robt. Hamilton, Esq., of Lexington; Wm. Mitchell, Esq., Hon. R. Apperson, of Mt. Sterling; R. Knott, Esq., and Hon. Wm. H. Grainger, of Louisville.

FRANKLIN SPRINGS  
(LATE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.)

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, SIX MILES FROM FRANKFORT, KY.

In Charge of B. B. SAYRE.

Session opens on the last Monday in September, 1865.

## BOARD OF VISITORS.

His Excellency, Gov. T. E. Bramlette; John M. Harlan, Attorney General; Rev. John N. Norton, D. D.; John B. Tompkins, Esq.; George W. Graddock, Esq.; Gen. D. W. Lindsey; S. I. M. Major, Esq.; Col. Orlando Brown, Jr.; Hon. A. J. James.

THE PECULIAR ADVANTAGES of this school are—A Military Organization, to be adopted when the number of pupils is sufficient to form one or more companies—health—recreation—extensive grounds—commodious buildings—means of abundant exercise—instruction chiefly on the oral system—ample libraries—freedom from malignant influences of town—long experience of the Principal in the teaching and government of youth.

To any one desiring it, and sending address to B. B. Sayre, Frankfort, Ky., a circular will be forwarded, giving information in detail.

July 14, 1865.

## HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

William T. Egbert.

Proposes to open a first class school for boys in Frankfort, on the 24 Monday in September, 1865, in which will be taught the usual English branches, the Classics, French, German, and any of the sciences that may be desired.

August 2—2mos—11.

HIGH SCHOOL  
FOR  
YOUNG LADIES  
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

THE 23d semi annual session will commence on the first Monday in September.

Terms per session of 26 weeks.....\$25 00

Aug. 15-1m<sup>th</sup> JOHN R. HENDRICK.

## OXFORD

## FEMALE COLLEGE,

Near Cincinnati, O.

THE NEXT SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 1. Parents in search of a School for their daughters, are invited to examine the merits of this Institution. The Buildings, Grounds, Course of Study, and Corps of Instructors, are of the first class. The College is largely national. Thirteen States (North and South) were represented last year. Oxford is famed for its health and literary advantages. Prof. East Marx continues in the Department of Music.

For circulars, please address the President, Rev. ROBERT D. MORRIS, Oxford, Ohio.

Aug. 11-w3t.

## SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Rev. R. S. HITCHCOCK will re-open his school in the basement of the Presbyterian Church on the 2d Monday in September, 1865.

July 21—1f-6.

## THE TWELFTH SESSION OF

Mrs. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children, will commence on Monday, September 4, 1865.

and continue twenty weeks, at \$10 the session. No extras. No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness. July 18, 1865-5.

## THE MISSES SMITH'S

Will reopen their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on Wednesday, the 6th September, at the late residence of Captain Harry I. Todd in South Frankfort.

Aug. 11-12t.

## A Card.

A Young Lady, competent to teach Music on the Piano, Guitar, &c., is desirous of forming a class in Frankfort.

Only a limited number will be taken.



# THE COMMONWEALTH

## FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1865

### Review of News.

Capt. Anderson, of the Great Eastern, has published a letter stating that it will take ten months to provide proper gear for raising the Atlantic cable and making the necessary repairs upon the Great Eastern. He suggests the laying of a new cable in May next, and that an attempt be made to recover the old one at that time.

The Suez canal was opened on the 17th ult., a vessel passing through from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea.

President Johnson has decided against the establishment of a Bureau of Pardons. There is no law authorizing the formation of such a bureau.

Twenty-four serious railroad accidents have occurred in the United States during the last seven months—most of them being attributable to carelessness.

About \$4,000,000 have already been realized from the sales of Government horses and mules. The sales are still going on.

A delegation of about thirty prominent European capitalists and railroad men are expected in this country to examine the condition of our railroads, especially of the Atlantic, Great Western and Erie.

The Constitutional Convention of Colorado concluded its labors on the 12th ult., by the adoption of a Free State Constitution. Colorado, when admitted, will complete a belt of States to the Pacific, with the exception of Utah.

Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, has refused to permit funeral services over the remains of the deputy Head Center of the Fenian Brotherhood, who died lately in Minnesota. He has also given orders that no procession of Fenians should be allowed to enter the Catholic cemetery.

Recruiting for the Regular Army is now very active. It consists now of less than 40,000 men.

Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, has issued a proclamation ordering the necessary steps to be taken to enable the people to call a Convention. No delegates are to be allowed but those who are loyal to the United States.

General Sheridan was at Galveston on the 25th of August.

The customs receipts for the port of New York alone for the year thus far, amount, it is reported, to \$60,185,533, which is at the rate of \$3,000,000 for the year, or \$25,000,000 more than the amount of our coin interest on the public debt.

The King of Portugal, in a recent speech, promised a law to abolish slavery throughout his colonies. Portugal was the first European nation to embark in the slave trade and about the last to give it up.

The Fenians held an excited indignation meeting at St. Louis on Thursday night last over the course of the Archbishop touching the funeral of their late Deputy Head Center. The meeting lasted until two o'clock in the morning. Resolutions were passed to bury the remains of their deceased brother according to their original programme, in spite of the Archbishop.

A Maryland Grand Jury has indicted Bradley T. Johnson, Harry T. Gilmore and others for treason. Johnson was appointed rebel Provisional Governor of that State during the rebellion.

The total internal revenue receipts for July and August were nearly \$56,000,000. At Augusta, Georgia, \$43,500 was collected in five days after the opening of the revenue office.

New Music.—We are the recipients of a new and beautiful little song, entitled, "I am lonely since you left me," words and music by our fellow-townsmen, that young and talented musician, Lt. D. W. Haley, author of "Little Katie is now sleeping" and other songs of much merit. We recommend this song to our musical friends as worthy of a place in their musical repertoire. And more especially as being the production of a fellow-townsmen who gives fair promise of winning for himself a bright name in the musical world. We wish him a full measure of success in his praise-worthy efforts towards that end.

Attention is called to the advertisement in our paper to-day of the Public Sale by the Quarter Master General of Kentucky of Government Horses and a large stock of Quartermaster Stores. These stores contain soldiers' clothing, coats, pants, cloaks, blouses, old tents, and many other articles of value. It will be to the advantage of our readers to attend the sale.

The Episcopal convention of Georgia has recently been in session at Athens. The committee on reunion of the Episcopal church north and south submitted two resolutions, which were adopted. The first resolution declares that the diocese of Georgia will resume its connection with the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States, whenever the bishop shall consider such course consistent with the good faith which this diocese owes to the bishops in the late confederate states. The second resolution provides that deputies shall be elected to the general council of the church in the southern states, with the understanding that if, in the judgment of the bishop, any contingency shall arise to render a representation in the general convention of the United States necessary, the same deputies shall attend.

### Official Election Returns.

We publish to-day the Official Returns for Judge of the Court of Appeals in the Third Appellate Judicial District, for Treasurer of the State, for members of Congress, for Judge of the Seventh Judicial District, and for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Jefferson county, as ascertained by the Board of Examiners appointed by law to perform that duty.

It will be seen that William Sampson, a Conservative Union man, has been elected a Judge of the Court of Appeals, over George W. Kavanaugh, a Conservative Rebel, by only 79 majority. This should admonish the Union men in the 3d Appellate District—that those who have honestly stood by the Government in voting men and money to put down the Rebellion—that they are in bad company, and the sooner they separate from Rebels and Rebel sympathizers, the better it will be for themselves and their country.

The total vote for Treasurer foots up as follows:

Garrard, opposition	42,187
Neale, union	42,032

Garrard's majority. 105

It the votes from the counties which are enumerated in the Memorandum attached to the official returns by the Board of Examiners, and which they felt themselves bound to reject, had been counted, then Col. Garrard's reported majority would have been 79 votes.

The total vote for members of Congress foots up as follows:

For the opposition	57,502
For the Union	54,008

Opposition majority. 3,494

This is all of the 40,000 majority claimed by the Conservatives and Rebels previous to the election. In the language of a distinguished State Official Conservative Union man, to some of his political associates a few days ago—"Boys, if these Union Amendment men get one more swipe at us before the people, Petroleum won't save us—we shall be wiped out." So we believe. And we further believe that if all those who had lost their votes by the Expatriation Law of Kentucky, had been properly refused a vote, we should have carried the State by more than 10,000 votes.

It will be seen that the Senate will stand 19 Union and 19 Opposition, and the House of Representatives 58 Opposition and 42 Union. There may be some inaccuracies in giving the political status of the gentlemen who are Senators and Representatives; yet, we have taken some pains to inform ourselves, and we believe it to be nearly correct as it can be made without personal application to each individual.

### Official Vote for Appellate Judge.

	Sampson.	Kavanaugh.	Riley.
Jefferson	2,133	1,302	79
Bullitt	51	358	112
Nelson	54	559	150
Spencer	34	169	97
Hardin	229	625	53
Meade	33	339	196
Grant	58	235	49
Hart	380	353	1
Barren	424	385	30
Monroe	286	54	25
Cumberland	359	42	6
Clinton	156	2	28
Wayne	118	80	260
Casey	96	59	223
Lincoln	357	58	378
Washington	36	410	373
Marion	181	559	166
Taylor	22	236	147
Adair	320	134	55
Metcalfe	434	62	27
Total	6,327	6,268	3,467

We, Thomas E. Bramlette, Governor of Kentucky, John M. Harlan, Attorney General of Kentucky, and E. L. VanWinkle, Secretary of State of the State of Kentucky, do certify, that having examined the Returns of the special election held on the 7th of August, 1865, for the election of Judge of the Court of Appeals of the Third Appellate Judicial District of Kentucky, all of the election returns from said Appellate Judicial District having been received at the office of the Secretary of State, we find, in said election, William Sampson received, for the office of Appellate Judge, six thousand three hundred and twenty-seven votes; and that G. W. Kavanaugh received, for the same office, three thousand two hundred and thirty-six votes; and that W. E. Riley received, for the same office, three hundred and eighty-five votes; and that C. G. Wintersmith, for same office, one hundred and fifty votes; and we find that the said William Sampson is duly elected to said office of Judge of the Court of Appeals for said Third Appellate Judicial District.

Given under our hands this 21st August, 1865.  
THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,  
Governor of Kentucky.  
JOHN M. HARLAN,  
Attorney General.  
E. L. VANWINKLE,  
Secretary of State.

Att: Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary.

### SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPECIAL ELECTION FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES.

Jefferson	5,130
Bullitt	393
Oldham	462
Spencer	240
Shelby	1,156
Total	7,381

### JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

JEFFERSON COUNTY—SPECIAL ELECTION.

Jefferson	1,697
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We, the Governor, Attorney General and Secretary of State have examined the returns of special elections held on the 7th of August 1865, for Judge of the Circuit Court of the Seventh Judicial District—composed of the counties of Jefferson, Bullitt, Oldham, Spencer, and Shelby; and for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Jefferson county, and we find that George W. Johnson received, for Circuit Judge of said Seventh Judicial District, seven thousand three hundred and eighty-one votes, and S. E. DeHaven received, for the same office, three hundred and fourteen votes, and C. T. Taylor received, for the same office, four hundred and twenty-two votes; and we find that George W. Johnson is duly elected Judge of said Circuit Court of the Seventh Judicial District aforesaid, all of the returns of said District having been duly received at the office of the Secretary of State.

Also, find that Peter B. Muir received, in said special election, for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Jefferson county, four thousand three hundred and seventy-six votes, and Logan A. Wood, for same office, one thousand six hundred and ninety-seven votes—complete returns of said election having been made to the office of

Secretary of State—and we find that said Peter B. Muir is duly elected to said office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Jefferson county.

Given under our hands this 18th August, 1865.  
THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,  
Governor of Kentucky.  
JOHN M. HARLAN,  
Attorney General.  
E. L. VANWINKLE,  
Secretary of State.  
Att: Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary.

### Official Vote for Congress.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Bradley.	Trimble.
Fulton	24	345
Hickman	75	325
Ballard	163	656
McCracken	265	428
Graves	510	950
Marshall	193	577
Callaway	113	753
Trigg	337	547
Lyon	185	92
Caldwell	403	196
Livingson	195	298
Crittenden	659	62
Union	231	225
Webster	184	253
Total	3,642	5,749

### SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Yeaman.	Ritter.
Christian	783	772
Hopkins	452	238
Muhlenburg	648	542
Henderson	180	838
Daviess	351	759
McCracken	265	428
Ohio	790	938
Hancock	232	361
Breckinridge	507	782
Grayson	570	659
Butler	622	398
Edmonson	305	195
Total	5,786	6,974

### THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Lourey.	Gridler.
Russell	361	289
Cumberland	302	340
Clinton	366	72
Monroe	646	364
Metcalfe	287	492
Barren	212	732
Allen	484	445
Simpson	149	475
Warren	583	1,126
Todd	320	491
Logan	461	909
Hart	375	733
Total	4,871	6,528

### FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Taylor.	Harding.
Meade	78	520
Adair	442	507
Hardin	397	916
Bullitt	92	501
Larue	275	583
Marion	277	1,065
Washington	504	718
Nelson	72	789
Spencer	27	503
Taylor	345	598
Green	67	595
Shelby	156	1,185
Anderson	235	411
Cesay	537	587
Total	3,652	9,437

### FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Rousseau.	Mallory.	Munday.
Jefferson county & Louisville	4,902	2,832	139
Oldham	149	455	2
Henry	456	711	14
Owen	244	706	18
Total	5,751	4,704	173

### SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	G. C. Smith.	A. H. Ward.
Gallatin	243	357
Harrison	574	812
Boone	349	869
Trimble	67	334
Grant	692	393
Kenton	2,054	1,011
Campbell	1,085	912
Pendleton	963	601
Bracken	826	772
Carroll	183	340
Total	7,666	6,421

### SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	S. S. Fry.	G. S. Shanklin.
Nichols	630	639
Bonthon	228	830
Clarke	124	262
Fayette	723	1,220
Scott	407	764
Jessamine	407	436
Woodford	68	613
Franklin	382	981
Mercer	572	651
Boyle	302	454
Lincoln	322	724
Total	3,943	7,624

### EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Randall.	Garrard.
Pulaski	1,592	579
Rockcastle	553	209
Madison	1,103	620
Edith	404	80
Jackson	536	8
Laurel	591	212
Whitley	1,007	62
Owsley	622	155
Clay	544	330
Knox	815	181
Harlan	622	49
Leitch	173	49
Breathitt	214	26
Perry	295	22
Wayne	593	425
Garrard	651	525
Wolfe	000	000
Total	10,634	3,824

### NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	McKee.	Hurt.
Mason	838	1,124
Lewis	932	511
Greenup	713	393
Boyd	448	538
Powell	134	150
Fleming	370	871
Rowan	202	46
Carter	338	301
Lawrence	497	512
Morgan	268	198
Johnson	620	139
Floyd	285	174
Pike	475	17
Magoffin	294	138
Montgomery	198	584
Bath	474	503
Total	5,163	6,241

### MEMORANDUM.

In the return of the vote in Crittenden county, it was certified that William L. Neale received 590 votes and — received 53 votes. It was not stated that any votes were cast for James H. Garrard, and the Board did not count the 53 votes as cast for him.

After the return from Mercer, as to Treasurer, made out by the county board, at the time appointed by law, had been received and filed in the office of the Secretary of State, a paper was filed in said office which purported to come from the proper officers but was prepared after the adjournment of the county board, and the separation of the members thereof. The amended return from that county made a difference in favor of Neale of 10 votes. This amended return was rejected by the State Examining Board because, in their opinion, the members of a county board

have no power, after their adjournment, and time subsequent to that prescribed by law, meet and make any amendment of the return first made by them.

After the receipt at the Secretary's office of the return from Harlan county, prepared and signed by the proper officers, at the time prescribed by law, a paper was filed in said office, purporting to be signed by the clerk of the Harlan county court house, which changed the former return so as to add 34 votes to Neale's majority in that county for Treasurer. This paper was not regarded by us, but the original return was followed in estimating the vote of that county.

The vote of Wolfe county for Treasurer was not estimated by us, because the only evidence we had of the vote of that county was a paper purporting to be the certificate of the clerk of the Wolfe county court, signed by him alone, dated August 28, 1865, stating that "according to the poll books," Neale received 50 votes and Garrard 15 votes. For the same reasons the vote of Wolfe county was not counted for member of Congress.

### Official Vote for Treasurer.

	Neale.	Garrard.
Adair.....	254	402
Allen.....	346	207
Anderson.....	201	245
Ballard.....	114	387
Barren.....	509	681
Boone.....	302	818
Bourbon.....	132	689
Boyd.....	403	492
Boyle.....	273	475
Bracken.....	779	663
Breathitt.....	212	17
Breckinridge.....	141	32
Bullitt.....	92	185
Butler.....	326	265
Caldwell.....	349	120
Callaway.....	68	378
Campbell.....	1,072	912
Carroll.....	154	249
Carter.....	71	237
Casoy.....	111	326
Christian.....	677	564
Clarke.....	113	233
Clay.....	456	373
Clinton.....	320	49
Crittenden.....	590	302
Cumberland.....	532	141
Daviess.....	176	287
Edmonson.....	293	199
Estill.....	707	497
Fayette.....	706	1,210
Fleming.....	683	733
Franklin.....	359	990
Floyd.....	81	270
Fulton.....	216	229
Gallatin.....	639	509
Garrard.....	672	311
Grant.....	426	779
Graves.....	543	637
Green.....	176	176
Greenup.....	734	506
Hancock.....	103	221
Harlan.....	191	395
Harrison.....	553	303
Hart.....	350	577
Henderson.....	111	725
Henry.....	401	594
Hickman.....	26	192
Hopkins.....	220	61
Jackson.....	516	17
Jefferson.....	2,334	2,440
Jessamine.....	434	359
Johnson.....	417	15
Knox.....	675	187
Kenton.....	2,017	1,015
Laurel.....	45	228
Lawrence.....	486	206
Leitch.....	449	47
Letcher.....	27	19
Lewis.....	916	444
Lincoln.....	42	592
Livingson.....	105	57
Logan.....	304	546
Lyon.....	181	52
Madison.....	1,072	615
Magoffin.....	181	119
Marion.....	65	561
Marshall.....	147	436
Mason.....	819	1,120
McCracken.....	235	257
McLean.....	227	227
Meade.....	19	281
Mercer.....		



# Statement of the Condition OF THE

## ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled, "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

The name of the corporation is ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is TWO MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

## ASSETS.

Par Value.	Market Val.
Real Estate unencumbered, \$84,707 35	
Cash on hand and in Bank, 107,730 45	
Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit, 194,402 45	
Hartford, P. & F. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 44,000	44,000 00
Michigan Central R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 8 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000	11,200 00
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 27,500	23,375 00
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 40,000	40,000 00
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000	22,500 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000	23,750 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 50,000	44,000 00
P. F. W. & C. Railroad, (1st Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 30,000	30,600 00
P. F. W. & C. Railroad, (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 50,000	48,500 00
Buffalo, New York & Erie R. R. Second Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 50,000	46,500 00
Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 53,000	38,000 00
N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 30,000	27,900 00
Conn. River Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000	9,700 00
Little Miami Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 3,000	3,000 00
N. J. R. R., & Trans. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 50,000	43,750 00
Atlantic Dock Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 24,000	25,440 00
Chicago Chamber of Commerce, 10 per cent, semi-annual interest, 50,000	50,000 00
Wayne County, Michigan, Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 26,000	25,000 00
Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000	26,500 00
Brooklyn City Bonds, (Water), 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000	23,750 00
Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 50,000	46,000 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 38,000	33,000 00
Hartford City Scrip, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 16,000	16,400 00
Town of Hartford Bonds, (1853 & 1855), 6 per cent, annual interest, 60,000	61,800 00
United States Coupon Bonds, 1854, 5 per cent, semi-annual interest, 75,000	71,250 00
United States Coupon Bonds, 1851, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 196,000	196,000 00
United States Coupon Bonds, 1851, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 182,500	201,662 00
United States [5-20s] Coupon Bonds, 1851, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 233,300	243,152 00
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 4,000	4,000 00
U. S. Legal Tender 5 per cent, compounded in Notes, 50,000	50,750 00
Connecticut State Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 100,000	100,000 00
Connecticut State Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 170,000	163,200 00
R. I. State Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 50,000	48,000 00
Ohio State Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 100,000	100,000 00
Ky. State Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000	9,500 00
Michigan State Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000	23,750 00
N. J. State Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 12,000	11,400 00
Wis. State Bonds, 6 per cent, quarterly interest, 30,000	27,600 00
N. Y. State Bonds, 6 per cent, quarterly interest, 31,000	21,000 00
Indiana State Bonds, 2 1/2 per cent, semi-annual interest, 76,000	50,240 00
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., Scrip, 1854, and 1855, 600 Shares Hartford and Worcester R. R. Co. Stock, 300 Shares Conn. River R. Co. Stock, 107 Shares Boston and Worcester R. R. Co. Stock, 1000 Shares Hartford Nat. Bk. Co. Stock, 250 Shares Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago R. R. Company Stock, 500 Shares Phila. & Reading Railroad Company Stock, 50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock, 50 Shares Citizens' Bk's S'tk., Waterbury, Conn., 50 Shares Stafford Bk's S'tk., Stafford Springs, Conn., 30 Shares East Bk's S'tk., Providence, R. I., 200 Shares Reverse Bk's S'tk., Boston, Mass., 100 Shares First National Bank S'tk., Boston, Mass., 290 Shares Bk of the State Mo. S'tk., St. Louis, Mo., 100 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 200 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 220 Shares Farmers and Merchants Bk's S'tk., Phila. Pa., 500 Shares Hartford Nat. Bk. Co. S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 440 Shares Farmers & Merchants Nat. Bank, Hartford, Conn., 300 Shares Phoenix Nat. Bk., Hartford, Conn., 250 Shares State Bk's Stock, Hartford, Conn., 150 Shares Conn. Riv. Bk's S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 7,500	6,750 00 60,000 00 30,000 00 10,700 00 12,626 00 50,000 00 25,000 00 24,500 00 5,000 00 5,000 00 5,000 00 1,800 00 22,600 00 11,000 00 18,000 00 6,000 00 15,000 00 22,000 00 26,400 00 71,000 00 51,920 00 39,900 00 31,250 00 12,000 00

140 Shares Etina Nat'l Bk S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 14,000	14,840 00
200 Shares American Nat'l Bk S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 10,000	10,600 00
200 Shares City Nat'l Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 20,000	22,200 00
100 Shares First National Bank, Hartford, Conn., 10,000	12,600 00
200 Shares Nat'l Ex. Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 10,000	9,000 00
100 Shares Charter Oak Bk Stock, Hartford, Conn., 10,000	10,400 00
400 Shares Am. Ex. Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City, 40,000	45,600 00
300 Shares Bk of Am. S'tk., N. Y. City, 30,000	40,500 00
800 Shares N.Y. B'way Bk S'tk., N. Y. City, 20,000	42,000 00
800 Shares Butchers & Drovers Bk S'tk., N. Y. City, 20,000	25,000 00
100 Shares Hanover Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City, 10,000	11,000 00
100 Shares City Bk Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000	17,500 00
200 Shares Nat'l Bk of Commerce Stock, N. Y. City, 20,000	22,000 00
100 Shares Bank of Com'th Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000	10,500 00
300 Shares Importers and Traders Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City, 30,000	33,000 00
100 Shares Mercantile Bank Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000	13,000 00
200 Shares Market Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City, 20,000	22,000 00
1200 Shares Mechanics Bk Stock, N. Y. City, 30,000	34,500 00
200 Shares Merchants Ex. Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City, 10,000	10,500 00
400 Shares Metropolitan Nat'l Bk Stock, N. Y. City, 40,000	51,200 00
520 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, N. Y. City, 41,000	43,875 00
400 Shares Manhattan Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City, 20,000	27,000 00
300 Shares Nassau Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City, 30,000	33,000 00
200 Shares North River Bk Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000	12,000 00
300 Shares Bank of N. Y. Stock, N. Y. City, 30,000	36,000 00
200 Shares Bk of North America S'tk., N. Y. City, 20,000	22,000 00
200 Shares N.Y. Bk of the Republic S'tk., N. Y. City, 20,000	22,000 00
400 Shares Ocean Bk's S'tk., New York City, 20,000	17,000 00
400 Shares Peoples Bk's S'tk., New York City, 10,000	11,500 00
500 Shares Phoenix Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City, 10,000	10,500 00
400 Shares Union Bank S'tk., N. Y. City, 20,000	23,000 00
150 Shares N. Y. L. Ins. and Trust Co. S'tk., N. Y. City, 15,000	29,250 00
100 Shares U. S. Trust Co. Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000	18,000 00
100 Shares Union Trust Co. S'tk., N. Y. City, 10,000	10,000 00
Total assets of Company, \$3,850,351 78	

LIABILITIES.		
The amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors, None.		
Losses adjusted and due, None.		
Losses adjusted and not due, 4,400 00		
Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or waiting for further proofs, 139,322 36		
All claims against the Company are small, for printing, &c. 200 00		
Total liabilities, \$134,912 31		

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, HARTFORD COUNTY, Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius J. Hendee, Secretary, of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of the said Etina Insurance Company.

THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President.  
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County of Hartford, State of Connecticut, this 3d day of July, 1865.

HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.

Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky., July 14, 1865.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

No. 20, Renewal.]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT KY., July 2d, 1864.

This is to certify, that DR. JOHN M. MILLS, as Agent of the Etina Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and that having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said DR. JOHN M. MILLS, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In Testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

August 1, 1865-9.

W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

G. W. CRADDOCK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in all the Courts holden in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862-4]

LYSANDER HORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-4.

J. H. KINKEAD, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office. May 6, 1857-4.

L. WEITZEL & BERBERICH, MERCHANT TAILORS.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell for cash. They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.

August 3, 1863-4.

## Kentucky Central Railroad!

### SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1865.

THE most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and Northwestern Cities and Towns. But one change of cars!

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS  
Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:12 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.  
Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS  
Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M., and 12:25 P. M.  
Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:40 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.  
Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

Nicholasville, 11:40 A. M. Covington, 9:00 P. M.  
Lexington, 12:30 P. M. Chicago, 9:00 A. M.  
Cincinnati, 7:00 P. M. St. Louis, 10:46 A. M.  
And at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time for supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Train!

For through tickets, apply at the office of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.  
H. P. RANSOM, Gen'l Ticket Agent  
March 10, 1865-4

J. M. GRAY, DENTAL SURGEON, Office on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets. Residence on Washington Street, next House to Episcopal Church, FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would call the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to the different styles which are now being made, and which are giving perfect satisfaction. He keeps at all times, a large assortment from which to select, thereby enabling him to suit each patient with the price, shade and size Teeth which they may require. All operations performed in the best style, and prices as moderate as the style of work will admit of.

Gold! Gold! GOLD of every description bought, for which the highest price is paid in Cash. Frankfort, April 11, 1865-4.

SPLENDID BARGAINS! All Sure of their Money's Worth.

W. Forsyth & Co. 39 & 41 Ann Street, N. Y. (late 42 & 44 Nassau St.) offer for sale the following Magnificent List of Watches, Chains, Jewelry, Etc., Etc.

EACH ARTICLE ONE DOLLAR! And not to be paid for till you know what you are to get.

250 Gold and Silver Watches, from \$15 00 to \$150 00 each.  
200 Ladies' Gold Watches, \$35 00 each.  
500 Ladies' and Gents' Silver Watches \$15 00 each.  
5,000 Vest, Neck and Guard Chains \$5 00 to \$15 00 each.  
6,000 Gold Band Bracelets, \$3 00 to \$10 00 each.  
6,000 Plain, Chased, and Wedding Rings, \$2 50 to \$5 00 each.  
5,000 California Diamond Pins and Rings, \$3 00 to \$6 00 each.  
10,000 sets Ladies' Jewelry, \$5 00 to \$15 00 each.  
10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Mounted Holders, \$4 00 to \$5 00 each.  
10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Cases and Pencils, \$4 00 to \$6 00 each.

Together with Ribbon Slides, Bosom Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Gold Pencils, Belt Buckles, Brooches, Gold Thimbles, Ear Drops, Children's Toys, Masonic Pins and Rings, Seal Rings, Scarf Pins, Watch Keys. Also a variety of Silver Ware, embracing Goblets, Cups, Castors, Tea and Table Spoons, from \$15 to \$50.

The articles in this stock of the newest and most fashionable styles. Certificates of all the various articles are put in sealed envelopes and mixed, thus giving all a fair chance, and sent by mail, as ordered; and on the receipt of the certificate it is at your option to send ONE DOLLAR and take the article named in it, or not; or any other article in our list of equal value.

Certificates and Premiums.  
Single Certificate, 25 cents; Five Certificates \$1; eleven, \$3; twenty-five with premium of Gold Pen, \$3.75; fifty with premium of Gold Pen, \$10; one hundred with premium of Silver Watch, \$20; two hundred with premium of Gold Watch, \$50. Certificate money to be enclosed with order. Every letter, from whence order comes, promptly answered.

Goods sent by mail, carefully packed. All articles not satisfactory can be returned and exchanged, or the money refunded if wished. Thousands of dollars' worth of Watches sold to our customers during the past year.

AGENTS wanted everywhere. Send 25 cents for Certificate and Circular. Address: W. FORTYTH & CO., 39 and 41 Ann Street, New York. June 6-3m.

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN, Attorneys at Law, FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal Courts holden in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863-4.